

Two Progressive Bills—Oklahoma—Interesting Items.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
Washington, D. C. May 5, 1890.  
Senator Frye has reported from the Senate committee on Commerce two bills in which the President is known to be very much interested; one of them provides for the payment of a bounty 30 cents a ton for every thousand malleable iron castings built and owned by Americans and the other provides for the formation of an American built and owned ocean service by authorizing the Postmaster General to make contracts for carrying ocean mails with four classes of vessels to class, for the outward voyage. Mr. Frye stated when making his report that if these bills became laws he had reason to know that within three years a line of the best ships in the world would be put on between New York and Liverpool, and that another line would be running between New York and South America in less than two years, and these would be but the beginning.

These bills have been endorsed by board of trade and chambers of commerce all over the country and also by the National Grange and the Farmers Alliance, but that did not prevent two democratic members of the Committee—Senators Coke and Vest—stating that they did not agree to the report of the committee. The idea is too progressive for democrats.

The idea of an argument between the Senate and House republican caucuses on a silver bill has, practically been abandoned. The House will pass the bill agreed upon and the Senate will amend it and leave it to a conference committee to arrange a compromise.

The House committee which has been investigating the civil service commission devoted the greater part of Saturday to hearing arguments by both sides. A report is expected from the committee this week.

Senator Beck dropped dead of heart disease in the Pennsylvania railroad station here, Saturday afternoon, but a few feet from where President Garfield was shot in 1881.

Mr. Beck has returned with his daughter and his private Secretary from New York City. He was the ablest democrat in the Senate, but for several years past he has not taken an active part in Congressional work on account of his health.

The House has defeated the international copyright bill, and poor people who occasionally buy cheap books have no reason to grieve about it.

The House has passed the diplomatic appropriation bill, also the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The President has signed the bill providing a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, has introduced a bill providing a penalty of \$5,000 and imprisonment for five years, or both for sending obscene literature through the mails.

Representative McCrory of Kentucky is one of the few level-headed Democrats in the House. Saturday afternoon he made a strong speech in favor of reciprocity with the South and Central American republics, and stated his belief that the recent Pan-American Congress would be recorded in history as a success, and that it would be remembered as the first step in the social and commercial union of the American republics. The speech was frequently interrupted by the applause of the house.

Ex-President (Clarkson's) visit to Washington the latter part of last week, has furnished the political gossips with something to talk about for some time to come. He came ostensibly to attend a case before the Supreme Court, but as the case in which he is counsel was known to have been put off until the fall term of the court before he came it is evident that, that was not the real cause of his visit. He called at the White House and paid his respects to the President. He also did a good deal of circling around among the democratic politicians and that is probably the real reason for his coming here; he has entered against the field for the nomination in 1892.

The date when the McKinley tariff bill will go into effect has been changed to July 1, 1891.

Secretary Windom thinks the amount of money in circulation should be increased at least \$50,000,000 a year.

Senator Stanford has returned from California but his health not having improved he has announced that he intends going to Europe, the latter part of this month.

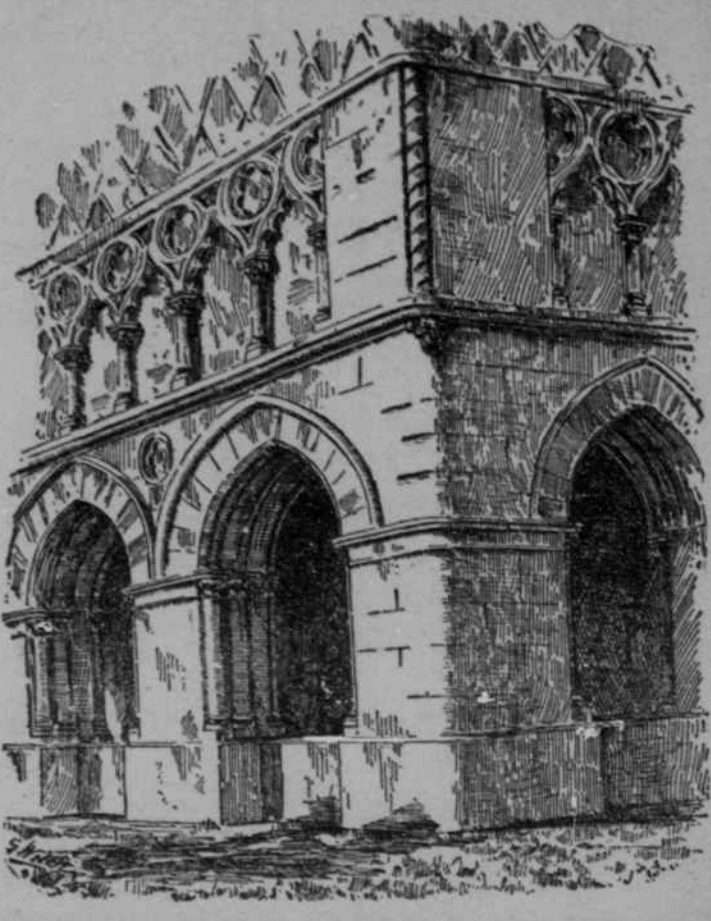
The House has passed the Senate anti-trust bill with an amendment which is aimed at the dressed beef monopoly.

Senator Vest has made a lengthy report upon the investigation made by his committee of the free meat traffic. He says the railroad and steamship companies discriminate against the shipment of live cattle in favor of the dressed beef people all the time. The committee has prepared a bill which it claims will enable the interstate Commerce Commission to put a stop to this discrimination.

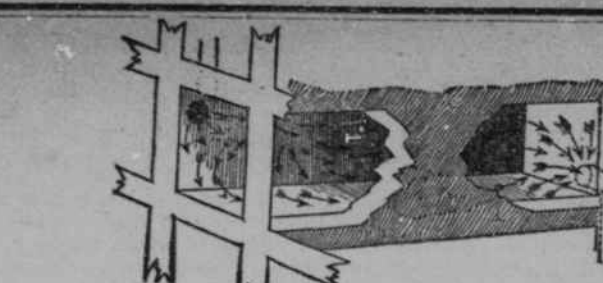
A few boarders for the Summer, Location Healthy, and Beautiful. Ten miles from the city of Charlottesville, Va., and in full view of Monticello (the home of Jefferson). We have fine free stone and iron waters. Just the place for pleasure or recreation and study. Rates \$4 per week or \$16 per month.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GAILLAND, Simeon, Albemarle, Co., Va.

—He jumped into the creek but is ready to go to the May Queen at the Fifth street Baptist Church, Monday, May 12th.



"CAMPO SANTO," AMBULATORY.



WHERE TO LAY HIM.

A New System of Burials Proposed—Every-body to be Entombed in a Vault—Rev. Treat's Proposition.

—Rev. Charles R. Treat, in his pamphlet "Sanitary Entombment; the Ideal Deposition of the Dead," says:

It is a strange thing that the time should have come to attack the churchyard in its use for the burial of the dead; but it is really far more strange that the churchyard should have come to be one of man's most deadly foes. This, however, every thoughtful man will have to admit to be true, and will make easy what otherwise would have been impossible for a tender or reverent mind.

As a general statement, it will suffice to quote the words with which Lord Beaconsfield denounced the churchyard in the House of Lords, in 1880: "What is called 'God's Acre' is not adapted to the times in which we live or to the spirit of the age. The churchyard is an institution prejudicial to public health, and the health of a people ought to be one of the considerations of a statesman. The time has arrived when a safer disposition of the dead should be instituted."

In view of such a statement, and of many more that come readily to mind that have been made in stronger terms, and most of all in view of the fact that the agitation against the churchyard has been maintained for more than a hundred years, it is amazing that this issue should die so hard; and as we survey the past, it will amaze us more to be compelled to confess that the churchyard has been made man's foe by civilized and Christian men!

To this the reply is easy and convincing; that, if the dead endanger the living when the population is dense, they certainly also endanger them when the population is sparse. The danger is only diluted. It still exists, and it ought to alarm us just as truly when a few are imperiled as when many are. As lovers of our kind, as claiming to be humane, we can no more be indifferent to the danger of a few than to the danger of many. True philanthropy has no sliding scale by which to gauge her gifts. And if the evils of earth-burial issue from the fact that a lifeless body is buried in the earth, then these are not escaped and cannot be, unless the dead are buried at such a distance from the living that the living can never come in contact with the earth in which they lie, or breathe the air, or drink the water which they pollute. Therefore the question, as to the effect upon human of our cemeteries, can be considered settled in the case of all that are not remote from the habitations or the approach of men; and such cemeteries, as we know, are few, and they are not the cemeteries which lie upon the borders of our great cities.

To strengthen this general position it is sufficient to quote the familiar but weighty assertion of Sir Henry Thompson: "No dead body is ever placed in the soil without polluting the earth, the air and the water above it," and the testimony of Dr. Holland, who speaks as the opponent of this reform and the antagonist of Sir Henry Thompson, that the best situated cemeteries may be so mismanaged as to become unsafe; that cemeteries should not be too near dwellings; that they should not be overgrown; that the soilage from them should be carefully guarded against; and that wells near burial-grounds are unfit sources of drinking water; and the declaration of the French Academy of Medicine, that the cemeteries of Pere-la-Chaise, Montmartre, and Montparnasse, once suburban, now intramural, are the cause of serious disorders of the head and throat and lungs, that result in the loss of many lives; and to note the experience of Brooklyn, half-girdled with graves, of which the editor of THE SANITARIAN does not hesitate to assert: "Typhoid fever is taking one year with another, increasing prevalent in Brooklyn, and it is, in our judgment, probably due to the most part to sewage-pollution of the

intensest and most loathsome kind, the seepage of graveyards.

It may now be asked: "Granting these evils are inseparable from the burial of the dead in the earth or in tombs, what is the remedy? What else can be done?"

To this question not many answers can be given, because the modes of disposing of the dead have always been and must always be few.

Plainly, no such novel mode as casting the dead into the sea will be generally adopted. Plainly, also, the mode of the Parses, grounded as it is in ancient, if not original, usage to give the dead to beasts and birds will not become universal. And plainly also, cremation will not be welcome to many, free as it is from objection on the score of public health, if a method equally sanitary, and at the same time satisfactory to a reverent and tender sentiment, can be devised.

The inquiry, then, has reached its limit. For, apart from the modes that have been just named, there are no others but earth-burial and entombment; and earth-burial, as we have seen, cannot be made sanitary under common conditions. Therefore, if the demands of affection and sanitation are both to be met, entombment is to do it, or it cannot be done.

Happily, better than any other method of disposing of the dead that has ever been devised, entombment has met the demand of affection. Never has any other mode so commended itself to men as this.

FROM STAUNTON.

A Sad Death—Uneven Justice—The Post Office—Local Items.

STAUNTON, Va., May 8, 1890.  
Mr. G. W. Bailey departed this life May 1st, '90 after a brief illness of only 11 days. He was a member of four branches of G. U. O. of Odd Fellows. His funeral was preached from Mount Zion Baptist church, of which he was a member. Rev. A. W. Puller preached a sermon well fitted to the occasion. He was assisted by Rev. H. Williams, J. D. Becket, J. C. Love, and J. T. Holmes. The remains were interred in Fair View Cemetery. It was the largest parade we have seen for years. He leaves a father, mother, four sisters, three brothers and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

A young colored woman was on trial here for shooting another of the same color. The jury at first failed to agree but after much time they brought in a verdict of 12 months in jail.

A Mr. Sausbury was on trial for fighting a white man and the jury brought in a verdict of four years in the penitentiary. The prisoner asked for a new trial.

Mr. Lewis Wayland, the chief witness for the commonwealth in the Muscoe case, was in the city last week with his bride. They were the guest of Mrs. M. B. Brown, Main St.

There has been a change in the Post Office and the carriers have been changed, but only one colored man has gotten in so far, viz Mr. R. J. Shelton.

Rev. A. W. Puller and wife will be in Richmond Saturday and will preach at the Sharon Baptist church Sunday, and from there he will go to Liberty, Va., to meet the Va. Baptist State Convention.

Mr. J. F. Dyer has opened a bakery and confectionary near the C. & O. R. R.

Colored men read more and talk less.

—What a big mouth! I know he's going to the May Queen at the 5th St Baptist Church, Monday, May 12th.

Do You Want to Go to the City Council from Jackson Ward?

Come to the Hickory Hill Mission Mass-Meeting Wednesday, May 14, 1890, and be nominated. Admission, 5c. for expense of hall.

—That boy tumbled heels over head but ran all the way to the church in order to be in time for the May Queen Monday, March 12th, at the Fifth street Baptist church.

PRO. WASHINGTON.

Catholics and Colored Men—Archbishop Ireland's All Distinctions in Churches Should be Wiped Out.

(Special to the PLANET.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1890.  
St. Augustine's Church was filled at 11 o'clock Sunday, to hear Archbishop Ireland preach on the race problem. Secretary Windom, Recorder Bruce, the whole Minnesota delegation to Congress and many Senators and other prominent in official life were among the congregation. The archbishop stated that it made him ashamed as a man, as a citizen, as a Christian, to see the prejudice that is acted against a colored citizen of America because of his color. As to the substance the colored man is equal to white; he has a like intellect, the same blood courses in their veins, they are both equally the children of a common Father who is in Heaven. A man showed a narrowness of mind and acted unworthy of his humanity by refusing any privilege to his fellow man because he is colored. Every prejudice entertained, every breach of justice and charity against a fellow citizen because of color is a stain upon the banner of our liberty, that floats over us. No hall, no parlor, he said, is worthy of a place where a man is excluded or even to a corner because of his color.

No church is a temple of God where a man of his color is excluded. Religion teaches that we cannot be pleasing to God unless we look upon all mankind as children of our Father in Heaven. And they who order and compel a man, because he is colored, to be taken to a corner marked off for his race practically contradict the principles of justice and of equal rights established by God of Mercy who lives on the altar. This prejudice and exclusion in the church, the archbishop said, is a scandal and a shame. Let Christians act out this bigotry, and then there is no more a problem. Equality for the colored is coming. The colored people are showing themselves worthy of it. He urged on the colored people to be industrious, to purchase homes, to respect law and order, to educate themselves and their children, and keep insisting on their rights. The color line, he said, must go, and soon too. The line will be drawn at personal merit. The shame and scandal of putting colored people in the corners and lofts in Catholic churches must be wiped out. The doors of all Catholic institutions must be opened to colored Catholics.

You needn't grin, for the cantata will be given at the First Baptist Church on the 12th and at the Calvary Baptist Church on the 13th.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 6, 1890.  
JOHN MITCHELL.

Dear Brother, the result of the stormy scene at Petersburg Ministers' Conference concerning the communication of the Harrison Street Baptist Church, about Rev. C. B. W. G. and the persons he is said to have written, was the adoption of a preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS—The Harrison Street Baptist Church of Petersburg, Va., has sent a communication to us concerning a certain grievance or difficulty, and,

WHEREAS—This conference has no jurisdiction over the case in any respect, therefore be it,

Resolved:—That we have no authority to sit in trial or judgement on the matter, but do advise the said church to take the laws of the Baptist Denomination touching such cases.

I think it no more than right that you publish the Preambles and Resolutions, as you published the stormy scene.

Respectfully yours,  
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.

Cantata of Ruth and Boaz at the Calvary Baptist Church Tuesday evening May 13th for the benefit of the School and the Sunday School Union.

ADMISSION, 25cts Single Person, 15cts. Children, 10cts.

Shot and Killed in Jail.

COLUMBIA S. C., May 5.—While Leophart (colored) was shot and killed in Lexington jail last night. This is the extent of the information thus far obtained by Governor Richardson. Leophart was convicted of assault upon Rosa Cameron, a young white girl, at her home, while the rest of the family were away, and sentenced to be hanged April 18th. Learning of an attempt to lynch him, and notwithstanding his death-sentence Leophart was brought to Columbia, "or safe keeping upon the advice of the court," he tried him.

The people of Lexington became greatly exasperated, and public meetings were held denouncing the Governor for removal and declaring it a refusal upon the dignity of the county and its ability to shield its prisoners.

A strong delegation waited on the Governor and Judge, and after person ally pledging themselves for his safety while in the Lexington jail they were allowed to take him back. The Governor has telegraphed for full particulars.

The prisoner had been respiced to at low time for a motion for a new trial on grounds of after discovered evidence deemed sufficient by Judge Wallace.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
RICHMOND, Va., April 24, 1890.

Having removed my Dental Office to the Spacious Rooms No. 506 E. Broad St. between 5th and 6th streets, over Mr. Gilpin's shoe store. I am better prepared to perform all Dental Operations neatly at the lowest rates for cash. Open at all hours daily.

CHAS. B. JACKSON, Surgeon-Dentist.

Don't get them mixed but attend the cantata of Ruth and Boaz at the First Baptist Church on the 12th, and at the Calvary Baptist Church on the 13th.

THAT LYNCHING PARTY.

A Colored Man Joins It, but is Brutally Flogged for Indiscretion—No Arrests Made—As it is in Virginia.

BOYDTON, Va., May 7, '90.—About two weeks ago mention was made in your columns of John Phillips who killed Capt. Overby in self-defense. It seems that Phillips was going through Overby's plantation singing on his way to his (Phillips') house; for he was one of Overby's tenants. Overby met him and ordered him to stop. Some words ensued and Overby picked up a wagon tongue and struck Phillips twice. At the second stroke the tongue slipped out of Overby's hand, and Phillips picking it up gave Overby a blow in return from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. The news spread like wild-fire and an attempt was made to lynch Phillips but he was brought safely to Boydton jail.

A lynching party was organized over on Buffalo where the trouble took place. In this party was a colored man named John Beary, a life long Democrat, who made it his business to attend all political meetings of his race and report their doings to white Democrats. Often grossly misrepresenting the facts. In short he was a Democratic spy. Beary came over during the day, presumably to look over the ground, and report to his white confederates how matters stood. While over here Beary imbibed some "forty rod whiskey," and as a natural consequence became communicative. His remarks were overheard by some of the colored citizens who went to the county authorities, told them what Beary had said and requested that the prisoner be removed to a place of safety, which was done about dark. The County authorities it must be said acted with commendable promptness.

That very night the lynching party came, confident of their victim but found him not. Their rage and disappointment knew no bounds when they found out that their purpose was known, and their destined prey; as they thought, removed to a place of security, and when they learned that it was through Beary's indiscretion, they swore that they would break their vengeance upon him. So last Thursday night (May 1st) 36 of them disguised as "white caps" went to Beary's house over on Buffalo where he lived, and demanded an entrance. On being refused they battered in the door with axes, took Beary out to the edge of the wood and brutally flogged him, in a horrible manner, in fact nearly killed him, at the same time maltreating his wife in such a cruel manner that she died Saturday morning. The day before her death (Friday) Beary came to Boydton, showed his wounds, and reported the matter to the proper authorities. In connection with this it may be said that the Commonwealth's attorney is a white Republican placed in office largely by Negro votes who remarked when Beary told his story to him; "served you just right, had no business with the lynching party."

Beary swore that he recognized the men and was fully able to identify every one of them. As yet no steps have been taken in the matter so it remains to be seen what course the county authorities will pursue. Forgo to mention that Beary's assailants gave him ten days to leave the county.

Yours, XXX.

BOSTON LETTER.

The funeral of the late Ex-deacon Rolly Russell of St. Paul's Baptist Church, was held at noon last Sunday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Peter Smith. The sermon was a very impressive one and was listened to by a very sympathetic congregation. He died in the full triumph of faith. He leaves quite a large family to mourn their loss. There was quite a large number of beautiful floral tokens. "Come Ye Disconsolate" was rendered by the choir. The body was committed to the church owing to the bad weather and the inability of the pastor to go to the ground. The pallbearers were deacons Joseph Gray, Charles Wheeler, Spencer Hill, Thomas Johnson, Henry Taylor, Thomas Young and Kendall Taylor. The body was interred at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

Delegates are being elected to the convention for the formation of a State Colored Citizens' Equal Rights Association to be held at Zion A. M. E. Church, May 26. The convention is called by the delegates from Mass. to the convention held at Washington last February. We hope they will do something more than talk.

Edward Atkinson speaks very favorably for the South and forecasts the death and burial of the race problem.

The Waiters' Union will give their twelfth annual coffee party at Payne Memorial Hall on the 22nd. Some well-known talent will be present to enliven the occasion. This Union has quite a large number of members.

Rev. C. Birchmore, pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church, N. Russell St., in his farewell sermon on last Sunday, urged the members of the church to be united and progressive. To the young people of the church he said, "You are now living in the glorious sunshine of life. Study to improve yourselves in everything that will make you noble men and women, fathers and mothers, good citizens and the pride of the nation. In your hands lie the future hopes of our despised race. We older people have only laid the foundation. It is to you that we leave the future construction. Your duty to the God who made you, and to us who have toiled and struggled that you may reach the plane on which we now stand, is to see that you were not born in vain and that we have not worked and suffered for nothing."

Rev. Birchmore is likely to be transferred to some other church.

The concert given at the 12th Baptist Church for the benefit of the Sunday School, on last Monday evening, was quite a success. The talent was of the best.

T. C. G.

Ministers' Conference.

RICHMOND, V., May 5, 1890.  
The weekly Ministers' Conference met in the library of the 1st Baptist church. President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. A. Binga, Jr., D. D. The minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved. The following reports of Sunday services were given in.

1st Baptist church, Rev. J. H. Holmes, pastor, 9:50 Sunday school good. 11:30 Prof. G. R. Hovey preached. 3:30 brother Johnson, preached. 8 brother J. H. Fauntleroy, preached.

Rising Mount Zion church (Fulton), Rev. Daniel James, pastor, 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 brother Campbell, preached. 3:30 Rev. Meadows preached. 8 brother John H. Smith, preached; subject "prayer." Rev. Daniel James administered Communion in the afternoon at Fort Lee Baptist church.

Pilgrim Baptist church, Rev. Sandus Howell, pastor. 11:30 and 3:30 pastor preached. 2:30 Sunday school good. 8 brother Tinsley preached.

1st Baptist church (Manchester), Rev. A. Binga, Jr., D. D. pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 and 3:30 pastor preached. 8 prayer meeting.

5th Street Baptist church, Rev. A. P. Dunbar, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 and 3:30 Rev. B. Carter, preached.

5th Baptist church (Sydney), Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. Preaching at 11:30 and 3:30. 8 Rev. J. Turner preached.

Shiloh Baptist church (Asland), Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 and 8 pastor preached. 3:30 communion.

Mount Calvary Baptist church, Rev. Archer Ferguson, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 Experience meeting. After preaching, baptized seventeen. 3:30 communion. 8 Rev. Samuel Christian, preached.

2nd Baptist church, Rev. Z. D. Lewis, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 and 3:30 pastor preached. 8 brother T. Miles, preached.

Mount Carmel Baptist church, Rev. W. H. White, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 pastor lectured and baptized six candidates. 3:30 Communion. Gave the hand of fellowship to nine. 8 Rev. J. Baker, preached.

4th Baptist church, Rev. Evans Payne, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 brother Skinner preached. 3:30 brother John Sweat preached. 8 pastor preached.

Centralia Baptist church, (Chesterfield Co.), 11:30 Rev. Payne preached an installation sermon. 3:30 Rev. Brown preached.

Ebenezer Baptist church, Rev. R. Wells, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school good. 11:30 and 3:30 pastor preached. 8 prayer meeting.

Moore Street Baptist church, Rev. E. Watts, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school small. 11:30 brother Callahan preached. 3:30 and 8 pastor preached.

Rev. Dickerson being present spoke on his church work and his church building. Rev. F. H. Johnson was also present. Rev. Z. D. Lewis presented his paper on resurrection or did Rev. A. P. Dunbar; which was discussed. Rev. Evans Payne was appointed to present a paper at the next meeting illustrating the existence of the outside councils. Adjourned with benediction.

R. WELLS, Pres.  
J. H. HOLMES, Sec.

Madame Lafell,  
The Gifted Clairvoyant and FORTUNE TELLER

From New Orleans has arrived and can be consulted on all affairs of life. She gives truthful advice on business, health, love, marriage, charges, journey, law, suits, etc. Tells in what business you will succeed and which place will be lucky for you to settle in. Having all her power by inheritance and tradition she never fails to give satisfaction.

Walk no longer in the dark, Madame Lafell brings you light. She reads with eyes no other can. She sees with a second sight. If you are deep in business, Or deeper still in love, Consult the great Clairvoyant, Her words will truthful prove. In all affairs of life you'll find Naught hidden from your view, She can read your troubles 'er And tell you what to do. Call and be convinced. Knowledge is power, seek advice before too late. Remember you will gain facts without nonsense. Price to working class, 50cts. Office 209 4th street, bet. Broad and Grace. Always at home from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Don't miss this chance.

N. B.—This is Madame's first visit to the city.

CHESEAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule in effect March 14th 1890.

LEAVE RICHMOND.

9:00 A. M. "Limited" daily for Old Point and Norfolk. Pullman car to Old Point.

11:00 A. M. Express daily for Old Point. Pullman car to Old Point.

3:30 P. M. Express daily for Old Point and Norfolk. Pullman car to Old Point.

5:00 P. M. Accommodation except Sunday for Norfolk.

10:45 P. M. The P. V. Limited daily. Pullman car to Old Point.

8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily from Old Point to Richmond.

7:15 P. M. daily except Sunday from Norfolk to Richmond.

8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily from Norfolk to Richmond.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

9:00 A. M. daily from Lynchburg. Lexington and Clifton Forge.

4:30 P. M. for Lynchburg except Sunday. Sleeping car for Lynchburg which will leave Lynchburg at 10 A. M. for Lexington.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

6:30 P. M. daily from Clifton Forge.

8:15 A. M. except Sunday from Lexington and Lynchburg.

Station: Eighth and Canal streets. H. W. KULLER, General Passenger agent. G. W. STEPHENS, General Superintendent.

	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Leve. Norfolk	8:40 a. m.	4:20 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Arr. Petersburg	11:05 a. m.	6:20 p. m.	12:30 a. m.
Leve. Richmond	12:15 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	
Arr. Lynchburg	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Leve. Bristol	11:20 p. m.		12:40 p. m.
Leve. Bristol	12:01 a. m.	4:50 a. m.	Leave
Arr. Lynchburg	7:30 a. m.	12:15 p. m.	Richmond
Arr. Petersburg	11:30 a. m.	4:20 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Richmond	12:15 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	Arr. Norfolk
Leve. Norfolk	2:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Trains for Lynchburg and west leave Richmond 9:44 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. For Norfolk and east leave Richmond 9:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. daily. For further information apply at ticket offices.			